

## A New Papilionid Butterfly of the Genus *Bhutanitis* from Northern Thailand

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Although the papilionid fauna has been well investigated in Southeast Asia, those of certain areas still remain uninvestigated. One of the good examples is found in the mountainous region where meet northern Thailand, eastern Burma, northern Laos and southern Yunnan. The remarkable new form of *Bhutanitis lidderdalii* ATKINSON to be described in the following lines can be regarded as a beautiful illustration of this situation.

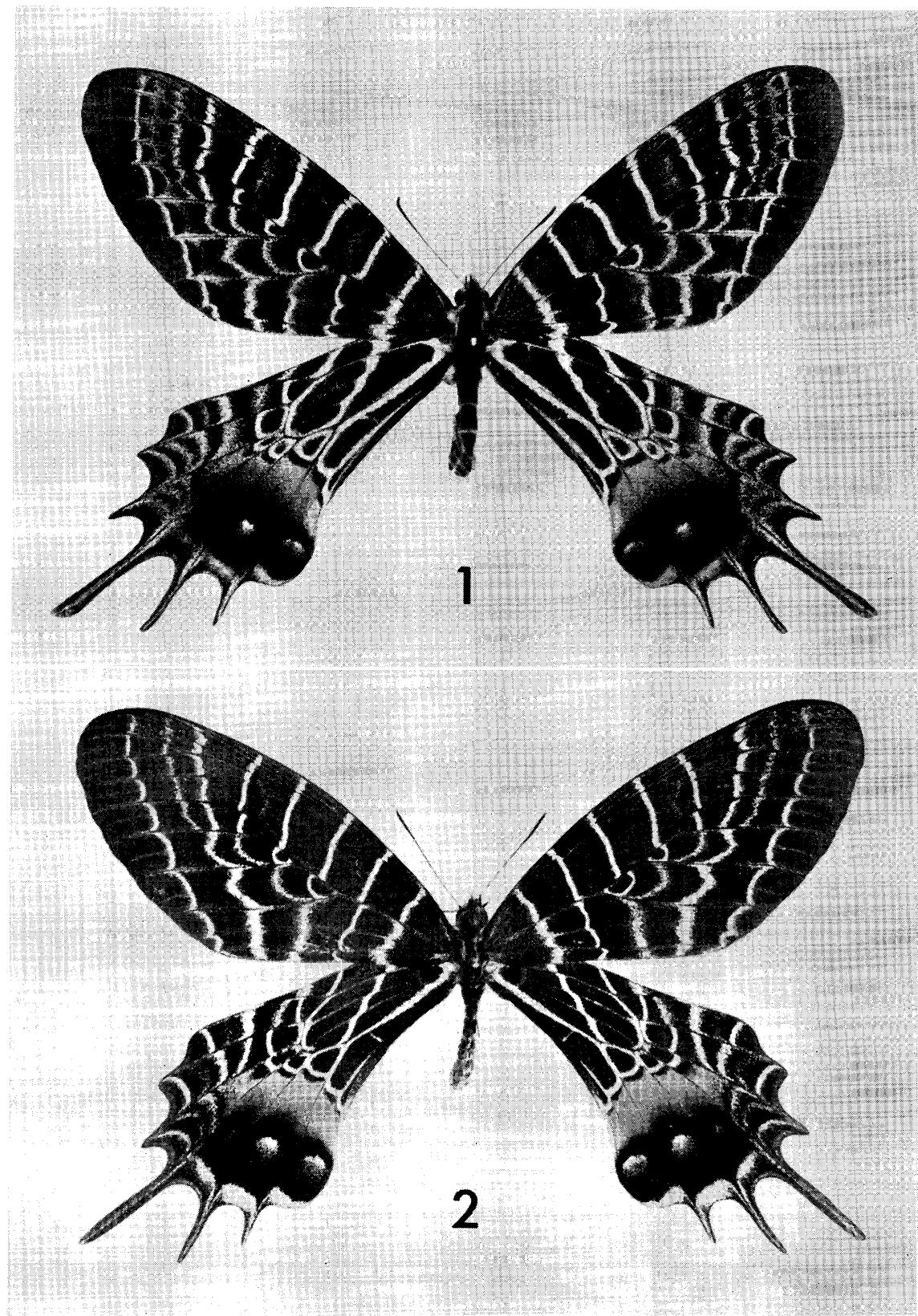
### *Bhutanitis lidderdalii ocellatomaculata* subsp. nov.

*Bhutanitis lidderdalei lidderdalei*: PINRATANA, 1974, Butterflies in Thailand, 1: 2, figs.

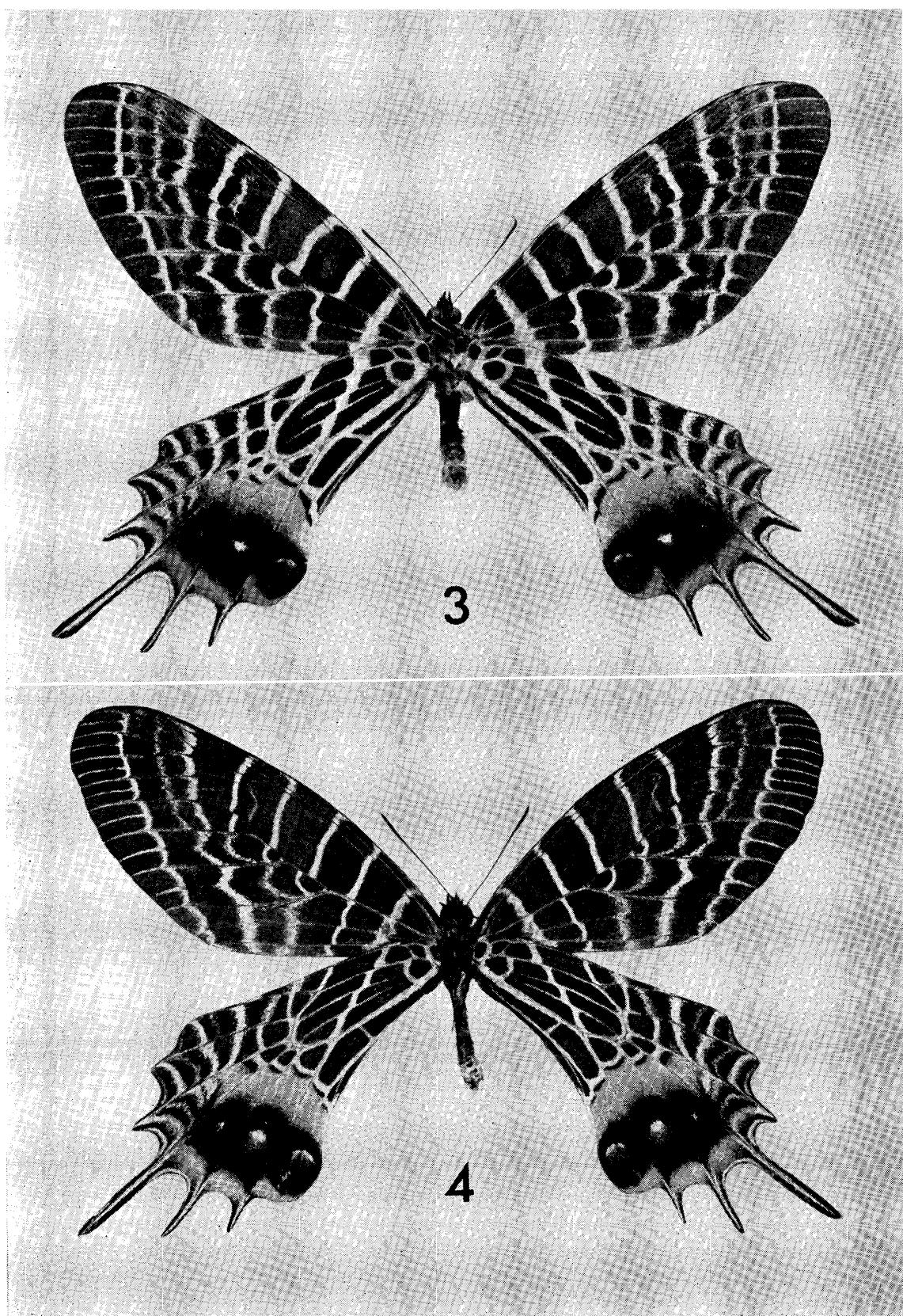
Male. Similar to *B. lidderdalii lidderdalii* ATKINSON, 1873, from Assam, Bhutan and Burma in the shape and pattern, but the butterfly is strikingly different from it in the following points:

#### Upperside:

1. All the pale coloured striae are broader, paler and more distinct than those of *lidderdalii lidderdalii* ATKINSON, but not so sharply marked as in *lidderdalii lidderdalii*.
2. The pale coloured stria between 5th and 6th black bands on forewing is distinct and forms a lunar on each interspace 3-8, while in *lidderdalii lidderdalii*, the 5th and 6th black bands are united with each other without any stria between them.
3. The X and Z black bands in the cell become narrower along the costa, sometimes leaving an extremely narrow part between them and the costal margin, that is the 2nd and 3rd pale coloured striae and the 4th and 5th striae are often united with each other along the costal margin, while in *lidderdalii lidderdalii*, the 2nd and 3rd striae and the 4th and 5th striae are approximate with each other along the costal margin.
4. The striae between 6th and 7th black bands of forewing are rather straight in each interspace, not arcuate as in *lidderdalii lidderdalii*.
5. The pale coloured stria between 5th and 6th black bands on hindwing is also distinct in interspaces 4-6.
6. The 2nd black band of hindwings is torn off into clearly defined ocellate markings at the bases of interspaces 2-5.
7. The red marking covering interspaces 1a-4 is more extensively shadowed with black scales.
8. The marginal ochre is weaker, distinct in the interspaces 1b and 2, very faint in 3, not recognizable in 4, not touching the veins 2 and 3, and not enlarged into the tails on veins 2 and 3.



Figs. 1-2. Upperside of *Bhutanitis lidderdalii ocellatomaculata* IGARASHI, nov. (1) and *B. lidderdalii lidderdalii* ATKINSON (2).



Figs. 3-4. Underside of *Bhutanitis lidderdalii ocellatomaculata* IGARASHI, nov. (3) and *B. lidderdalii lidderdalii* ATKINSON (4).

9. The tails on veins 3 and 4 are slightly but obviously dilated towards apices, forming lanceolate apical parts, with the posterior margins distinctly convex, not straight; in *lidderdalii* *lidderdalii*, they are straight, not dilated towards apices, and have straight posterior margins.

Underside: Not different basally from the pattern of upperside.

Length of forewing: 57–58 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Chiang-Mai, Northern Thailand, 15. viii. 1978.

Paratype: 1 ♂, Chiang-Mai, Northern Thailand, 10. viii. 1978.

The holotype is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, and the paratype in that of the author own.

This new form may be the most specialized subspecies of *B. lidderdalii* ATKINSON, originally described from Bhutan and known from Naga Hills, Chin Hills, Burma, Yunnan and Szechwan of China. Though the broader yellowish wing stripes are suggestive of those of *B. ludlowi* GABRIEL, 1942, known only from Bhutan, the existence of the stripe separating the black bands 6th and 7th in this new subspecies shows that it is the form retaining the most primitive pattern in the genus *Bhutanitis*. This may be a relict form of *lidderdalii* left in the northern mountainous districts of Thailand.